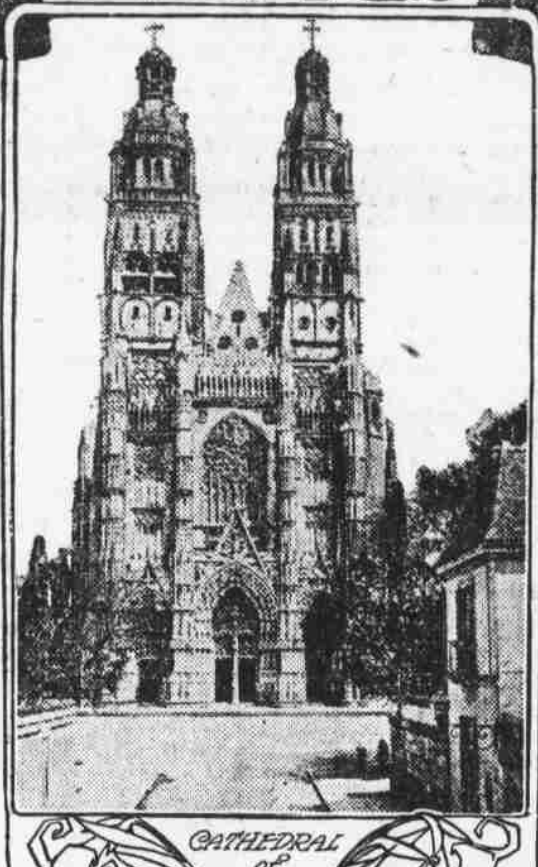




EASTER in foreign lands is the gala day of the year and is celebrated with a zest rarely found in this country, where the chief features of the occasion are chorale services and Dame Fashion's parade of Easter finery. Easter festivities abroad are elaborate in the extreme and marked by many unique customs and ceremonies. During Holy week no meat is eaten in Poland. Good Friday, dressed in mourning, the women go to church and pray for an hour. The grave of Christ is always represented at the church, and it is before this prayers are said. Saturday, too, is spent in fasting and prayer. Easter Sunday the great luncheon, or "swieczny," as it is called in Polish, takes place. At the castles of the nobility refreshments are prepared for hundreds of guests. The tables are laden with cold meats, pigs roasted whole, various kinds of sausages and great cakes, or "haha," which are always eaten at Easter. During the afternoon visitors call. It is the custom of the host and hostess to meet their guests at the door with a plate of eggs, each visitor takes a small piece and the greeting of the day, "Hallelujah," is exchanged.



kiss three times, first on one cheek, then on the other, and the last time on the other cheek again. This represents the joy they feel on account of the Savior's resurrection. The custom is sometimes continued for several days, and the peasants often kiss those whom they have just met. Following the half-hour church service there is a night mass held, the only one during the year. This is not usually ended until 3 o'clock in the morning. From the church the people return home and have what is really an early breakfast, but which is more like a feast. They eat hard-boiled eggs, "pascha" and "coolitch," which form the features of the repast. The custom of kissing is also observed in the court. Easter day the emperor receives the members of his household, his bodyguard and representatives from the officers and soldiers of the regiments stationed in and near St. Petersburg. Easter is a joyful occasion for the children. For two or three days previous their elders dye eggs for them, much as is done in this country. Easter the children roll them and play with them. It is also the custom to exchange eggs, and many people carry a few with them to present to their friends after the church service. The children play with their eggs for a week after Easter and sometimes longer. The "pascha" and "coolitch"



On the day preceding this luncheon the food is blessed by the priest. As the castle is usually the center of the community, the peasants or farmers bring their food there. When the priest blesses the castle luncheon he also bestows a blessing upon the food of the servants and peasants in the lower hall. During the entire week following Easter Sunday visitors are invited to partake of the cold dishes on the Easter luncheon table, which is replenished as necessity arises.

Landowners receive gifts from the peasants on their estates at Easter. One may bring his best calf, another his fattest pig, and a woman her largest chicken or duck. In turn the peasants receive presents of money and other valuables.

The children play with eggs on Easter Sunday in much the same manner they do on the White House lawn in Washington. In Austria-Hungary the same ceremony is observed, with the exception of the great luncheon. Always on Good Friday the emperor and his court attend divine service for an hour.

Easter in France is primarily a floral celebration. The flower market along the Seine is replete with the perfume of lilies and other fragrant, though less stately blooms. Every one wears a flower at Easter, and poor indeed is the household that does not display a floral symbol of "the resurrection and the life."

It is not one of the great celebrations of France, but is decidedly a children's day. Of course, it is a legal holiday and the banks, government buildings and schools are closed. There are the usual religious services to be found in a Catholic country. The Parisian child makes merry with Easter eggs, which are generally painted in vivid colors. For the children of the wealthier class are eggs of chocolate and sugar, either solid candy or hollowed out so as to conceal pretty favors in the form of small toys.

In Italy, Easter is quite the most important religious festival of the year and a time of public and private rejoicing. In Rome on Easter Sunday and for several days afterward religious processions are to be seen on the streets. Dignitaries of the church, clad in gorgeous raiment, march from church to church, blessing the baptismal fonts and rekindling the altar fires that were extinguished on Good Friday in memory of the death of Christ.

A unique ceremony marks the observance of Holy week in Florence, Italy. It is probable this ceremony will be discontinued before many years because of the fatalities and serious accidents which have occurred in recent years.

At noon on Saturday of Holy week a ceremony called the "scoppio del carro" (the explosion of the car) takes place in the Piazza del Duomo, just in front of the Battistero. It is in fulfillment of a provision in the will of the de Pazzi family, an ancient Florentine household, certain members of which brought flints from the holy land with which to kindle the fires on the altars at Easter.

The "car," which resembles an altar and is nearly as large as a small frame house, is drawn to the square before the cathedral by a team of white oxen, where it is filled with fireworks and

decorated with flowers. A wire is stretched from the car to the altar in the cathedral. At the conclusion of the service a wooden device known as a "dove," traveling over the wire on a wheel and bearing a small fuse, is lighted from the sacred fire on the altar. It rushes down the wire to the car filled with combustibles. The explosion that follows is a wonderful pyrotechnic display. The peasants in and near Florence attach considerable importance to the explosion of the "car," and especially to the uninterrupted descent of the "dove" down the wire; if everything transpires without a hitch, they consider it an omen of plentiful crops the rest of the year.

Abounding in quaint customs and strange ceremonies Mexico upholds her reputation in her Easter celebration. The day is a day of vengeance—not upon the living, but upon the numberless images of Judas Iscariot, the betrayer of Christ. All over the country countless images of Judas are made, generally in peasant clothes, with ropes fastened around their necks. Amid the hoots and jeers of the crowd the images are swung aloft and hung. As they swing to and fro stones and knives are hurled at them; out in the provinces the figures are riddled with bullets until they are literally cut to ribbons. Sometimes an image is stuffed with cartridges, connections and trinkets, strung aloft and exploded from a fuse running to the ground. The contents are scattered in the explosion, of course, and the grown-ups as well as the children scramble for the flying gifts.

The ceremonies really begin with Thursday evening of Holy week, when the "visita de la siete cuasas," or the calling of the seven houses or churches, is held. The populace on this occasion visit seven or more churches—there must be seven at the least—and pray. All the churches are decorated, and there is considerable rivalry as to which has the most gorgeous altar. On the afternoon of Good Friday there is a service called "la siete palabras," or the seven words, referring to the seven words of Christ on the cross. All women attending this service are dressed either in mourning or in somber colors. In the evening, attired in the same manner, they attend a service called "pesame," a service of condolence and mourning.

On Saturday morning the "gloria" service is held, after which comes the hanging of the effigies of Judas. In the afternoon the people attend the theaters or a bull fight if the weather is not too warm for the latter. On Easter day proper the celebration is almost entirely a religious one. Easter is the holiday of holidays in Russia. This is partly due to the fact that Easter is the first celebration of the spring season, and the warm weather naturally draws people to the out-of-doors.

On Easter eve in Russia there is a church service held which begins before midnight and continues for half an hour. In the country, even among the peasants where the customs are more strictly followed, the people wear their best and lightest clothes.

After the service comes the Easter kiss. Friends

are also eaten during the week after Easter, and always served to visitors who may call. It is also a custom to greet friends Easter day with "Christ is risen from the dead." To that the friend replies in the same way or exclaims: "Yes, verily, he is risen!"

Another phase of the Russian celebration of Easter is to be found not in Russia, but in Palestine. Thousands upon thousands of pilgrims from Russia, but also from other parts of the world as well, assemble on the banks of the river Jordan on Easter morning to bathe in the same waters in which Christ was baptized. As the rays of the rising sun gild the top of the mountains of Moab a shout of "Hosanna" bursts forth with one accord from every throat, followed by song. Baptismal robes are donned and the people rush into the stream. The Russian government has erected hospices for the pilgrims all along their line of march.

Easter in Jerusalem is a great occasion. At the Church of the Holy Sepulchre the ceremony of the descent of the holy fire is celebrated on Saturday. All lights in the church are extinguished at a certain hour and the worshippers stand praying that the holy fire be sent down from heaven. Two high priests go down into the sacred sepulchre; suddenly lights appear in the tomb, and other priests hand down candles, which are returned to them lighted. These candles are then carried to the various churches in the city to light their altar candles, and, in fact, there have been instances wherein they have been carried all the way back to Russia by pilgrims. On Palm Sunday a great service is held in the church, at the conclusion of which the worshippers stream forth shouting "Hosanna!" and waving their palm branches.

The most remarkable feature of the Easter celebration in Jerusalem, however, is the march of the pilgrims through the Via Dolorosa. Many thousands of persons from all over the world participate in this march, following the course taken by Christ in his journey to the cross on Calvary.

Good Friday in Spain, especially in Seville, is the day on which the various guilds and societies and the monks array themselves in fantastic garb and parade the streets as mummers. They bear before them huge standards, crosses, images of the Virgin Mary and queer symbolic devices. In other sections of the country the parade takes the form of a carnival of flowers; queens of the carnival are chosen and they are feted with all the homage usually shown a real sovereign. Vast sums, secured by popular subscription, are expended upon the parades. The images of the virgin are garbed in robes and jewels that cost thousands of dollars.

The beautiful service in St. Mark's cathedral in Venice is the chief feature of the Easter celebration in Venice. The worshippers come to the church in gondolas literally covered with flowers. The entire scene is a riot of color and blooms. In the afternoon every one bears a supply of food to the square in front of the cathedral and scatters it broadcast to the countless flocks of pigeons that fly about the stately edifice.

Uric Acid is Slow Poison

Unseen in its approach, hard to detect in its early stages, and cruelly painful in its later forms, uric acid poisoning is a disease too often fatal. Bright's disease is one of the final stages of uric acid poisoning. It kills in our country every year more men and women than any other ailment except two—consumption and pneumonia. Bright's disease and uric acid poisoning usually start in some kidney weakness that would not be hard to cure, if discovered early, so it is well to know the early signs of kidney disease and uric acid poisoning.

When uric acid is formed too fast and the kidneys are weakened by a cold, or fever, or by overwork, or by indulgences, the acid collects, the blood gets impure and heavy, there is headache, dizziness, heart palpitation, and a dull, heavy-headed, drowsy feeling with disturbances of the urine.

Real torture begins when the uric acid forms into gravel or stone in the kidney, or crystallizes into jagged bits in the muscles, joints or on the nerve tubings. Then follow the awful pains of neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, sciatica, neuritis, lumbago or kidney colic.



It is but a further step to dropsy or Bright's disease. Be warned by backache, by sediment in the kidney secretions, by painful, scant or too frequent passages. Cure the weakened kidneys. Use Doan's Kidney Pills—a medicine made just for weak kidneys, that has been proved good in years of use, in thousands of cases—the remedy that is recommended by grateful users from coast to coast.

CONFINED TO BED
A Story of Terrible Suffering From Kidney Disease

Mrs. Ellen Kirk, Main St., Spencer, Ind., says: "When my back began to get lame, I didn't pay much attention to the trouble and as the result, I got worse. If I made a sudden move, the pain in my back was like a knife thrust. The next symptoms were dizziness, languor and a worn-out feeling. I went to the doctor, but his medicine didn't help me. I began to have terrible nervous spells and in three months, I was a physical wreck. My limbs and hands became useless from rheumatic pains and I had to be fed, dressed and helped at every turn. My limbs swelled and I would rather be dead than go through that suffering again. All that time, I was in bed and unable to do anything. The kidney secretions were so full of uric acid. When I had almost given up hope, I began using Doan's Kidney Pills and five boxes put me on my feet. My back cured me. For over seven years I have remained cured."

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
"When Your Back is Lame—Remember the Name"
Sold by all Dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., Proprietors.

HIS MIND ON HIGHER THINGS

Scholar Unable to Sit Down and Reason Quietly on Matters of Everyday Life.

A monument was recently unveiled to the memory of Henri Poincaré, the famous mathematician and physicist, who was a cousin of the president of France. The occasion recalls a story or two of his remarkable absent-mindedness.

Almost every day Poincaré left his money lying about somewhere. Finally his mother sewed his purse into the pocket of his coat. But one day, when he had dressed in a hotel, he put on his overcoat without the coat, and left that lying on a chair. Needless to say, he never saw the purse again.

One evening he was looking in a closed bookcase for a manuscript. During the search he set the lamp on a shelf in the case, and in a moment of abstraction closed the door of the cabinet, and sat down in darkness. After he had pondered for a time on the disappearance of the light, he came to the conclusion that he had suddenly become blind. That seemed to him quite possible, since his eyes were weak, anyway, and he groaned at the thought of his deplorable condition. Suddenly, to his surprise, a stream of light appeared coming from the adjoining room and he remarked, with much satisfaction: "My sight seems to have come back again." Not even then did he think of the lamp in the bookcase!—Youth's Companion.

Water for St. Petersburg.
The city council of St. Petersburg is considering a measure appropriating \$25,000,000 for a supply of pure water, to be drawn from Lake Ladoga, 40 miles away. On reaching the Ladoga pumping station the water will be driven into reservoirs and filters, whence it will flow through the pipes unadulterated to the capital and there distributed. The capacity of the works, which will be ready in 1920, is calculated for a population of 4,500,000.

DRY SCALE COVERED HEAD

2760 Tamm Ave., St. Louis, Mo.—"My little daughter's head began with a dry harsh scale covering it. First it got a white scale over the top and then it got a dirty brown scab with pus under it. Her hair came out in less than a week and her head itched and bled. She had no rest. I had her wear a scarf all the time, it looked so badly. She was so sore and had such big brown scabs on her head that the teacher would not let her attend school."

"We took and had her treated for three months with no relief. She kept getting worse until I tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I used the Cuticura Soap every third day and the Cuticura Ointment at night. In three weeks her head was well of sores. Two cakes of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment completely cured her." (Signed) Mrs. Walter Rogers, Nov. 28, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

The Reason.
Cause and Effect—"It must be great to be a man! One dress suit lasts for years and years, and a woman must have a new gown for every party."

"That's why one dress suit lasts a man for years and years."—Judge.

If you wish beautiful, clear, white clothes, use Red-Cross Ball Blue. At all good grocers. Adv.

She Quieted Him.
"Didn't your husband storm when you showed him your milliner's bill?" "I should say he did."

"Well, what did you do?" "Oh, I showed him the dressmaker's bill and then he was speechless."

Putnam Fadeless Dyes do not stain the kettle. Adv.

School teachers in Italy receive less than six hundred dollars a year salary.

SPORN'S HORSE SALE DISTEMPER
You know what you sell or buy through the sales has about in fifty to escape the HORSE SALE DISTEMPER. "SPORN'S" is your true protection, your only safeguard, for as sure as you treat all your horses with it, you will soon be rid of the disease. It acts as a sure preventive no matter how they are "exposed." 50 cents and \$1 a bottle. \$5 and \$10 dozen bottles, at all good druggists, horse goods houses, or delivered by the manufacturer. SPORN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, GOSHEN, IND., U. S. A.

HOOSIER BINDER TWINE
Direct from Factory 8 1/2¢ Treated for Insects Fully Guaranteed Tested & Weighed
Orders for 500 lbs. or more, 2 per cent off; or good note due Sep. 1st, 1914, without interest. Car lot prices on application. Prices f.o.b. factory. Remit by any form of exchange. Orders by letter or send for blanks. Careful attention to club orders. K. J. Fogarty, Supt., Hoosier Twine Mills, Michigan City, Ind.

The Army of Constipation
Is Growing Smaller Every Day. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—the not only give relief—they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature.

Pettit's Eye Salve RELIEVES SORE EYES
W. N. U., CINCINNATI, NO. 14-1914.

Nature Never Intended Woman to be Sickly
As a matter of fact it is her right and her duty to enjoy perfect health and strength—to be just as strong and healthy as man—perhaps more so—in view of the fact that it is she who brings into the world the offspring. Every woman can be strong and healthy. Don't resign yourself to a delicate life. If you suffer from headaches, backaches, nervousness, low spirits, lack of ambition, or have lost all hope of being well again—it's more than an even chance that you will speedily regain your health if you will try

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription
(In Tablet or Liquid Form)
This famous remedy is the result of years of patient research by a physician who has made women's peculiar ailments a life study. Since its introduction—more than forty years ago—thousands of women in every part of the globe have testified to its wonderful merits. You, too, will find it beneficial. Try it now. Your dealer in medicines, or write to Dr. J. C. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y., and you can send for one-cent stamps for a trial box. Address Dr. J. C. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

Rheumatism, Sprains Backache, Neuralgia
"Yes, daughter, that's good stuff. The pain in my back is all gone—I never saw anything work as quickly as Sloan's Liniment." Thousands of grateful people voice the same opinion. Here's the proof.

Relieved Pain by Back.
"I was troubled with a very bad pain in my back for some time. I went to a doctor but he did not do me any good, so I purchased a bottle of Sloan's Liniment, and now I am a well woman. I always keep a bottle of Sloan's Liniment in the house."—Miss Maudie Cotton, 304 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sciatic Rheumatism.
"We have used Sloan's Liniment for over six years and found it the best we ever used. When my wife had sciatic rheumatism the only thing that did her any good was Sloan's Liniment. We cannot praise it highly enough."—Mr. Ariga, Des Moines, Iowa.

SLOAN'S LINIMENT
At all Dealers—25c, 50c, and \$1.00. Sloan's instructive book on horses, cattle, dogs and poultry sent free. Address Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Inc., Boston, Mass.

CHEW AND SMOKE MAILPOUCH
The QUALITY TOBACCO



5c

In the British museum there is to be seen the first envelope ever made.

now roaming at will almost to the banks of Thoreau's beloved Concord. Strict game laws and a humane interest in these former inhabitants have served to bring this about. It will be interesting to people who care for such things to watch if deer, recovering their boldness and widening their present narrowed range, venture again to seek a living within the borders of Ohio.

as they have closed all the United States east of Minnesota to the American elk, whose former range was as far south and east as South Carolina and northern Georgia and Alabama.

Deer have been coming back to their old feeding grounds in New England—in such numbers, indeed, as to cause complaint among farmers whose clover fields are ravished. It was the custom of Thoreau to talk with old timers who had beheld the animals in the country of which he made such an intimate study. There are deer

occurs in that part of Ontario bordering Lake Erie, and in the northern part of the southern peninsula of Michigan, to mention only sections near by where it is known.

But over all that sweep of country which stretches from eastern New York to southern Minnesota, including northwestern Pennsylvania, the whole of Ohio, wild deer have not been seen for many years. Agriculture, the hunters, the lumbermen and the fire that follows the lumbermen have closed the region to the white tailed,

Deer Are Coming Back in Large Numbers to New England, After Long Absence.

A map printed for the purpose of defining the distribution of the northern white tailed deer, the representative of the race above the continental divide, shows that within recent years the animal has come almost to the outskirts of Detroit, the Toledo Blade states. It would seem that it still

REACH OLD FEEDING GROUNDS